

# WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

## WILSON BACK OF MESSAGE OF WILSON

### Tragedy of Lone Man of White House Over- hangs Washington.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.  
(Special.)  
Washington, Dec. 7.—This might well be called inaugural week in the national capital. The festive and ceremonial will come on March 4 but to all intents and purposes the arrival of President-elect Harding marks the beginning of the new regime. The Republicans are already in control of both houses of congress and are fully organized so they need only take their cue for the present session from the new leader of the party.

When Mr. Harding, moreover, appoints his cabinet, the new heads of the departments will be able to get familiar with the executive business of the government without waiting for March 4. But the important thing about this week is the spirit with which the Republicans are approaching their new responsibilities. They realize that much progress can be made by way of public hearings and committee meetings in formulating a basic program of legislation for the extra session of congress to be called by Mr. Harding immediately after he takes the oath of office.

There is already a disposition on the part of the Democrats to defer to the Republicans and to put no obstacles in their path. Thus the session of congress which has just opened may be more productive than was first anticipated. It is only in the executive mansion itself that the element of mystery and doubt remains. Up to noon when congress convened the newspaper correspondents were not aware whether the president would send his message to congress or come to the capitol himself to deliver it. Indeed, the message itself had not even been sent to the printers or advance copies of it given to the various press associations to be held for release as has been the custom in the past.

### Hidden Drama.

Back of all this is a drama which the public is not permitted to see. Woodrow Wilson is struggling against the advice of physicians that he should not appear in person in congress. It was against the advice of physicians that he took the famous western trip which resulted in his nervous breakdown. His advisers say he is well enough to deliver the message, but they see no reason to take a risk the excitement of which may bring on a relapse.

Still cherishing the idea that he may be able to round out his administration with a coronation and a banquet for world peace, Mr. Wilson wants action by the present congress on the treaty and League of Nations covenant. He has been urged to send it back to the senate with compromise suggestions. Most of his advisers favor such a course. They declare that the Republicans may ignore the treaty, but that the record of the Democratic administration will thus have been completed.

### Keeps Own Counsel.

Characteristically silent, Mr. Wilson has kept his own counsel and given no inkling of his plans to anyone. Even White House officials profess absolute ignorance of the president's intentions. His silence is not that he has often in the past that they knew but were forbidden to tell. The fact of the matter is that the tragedy of the White House is the single cloud that overshadows Washington as the new congress convenes. Few people know how the president is getting along. Only the vaguest kind of information comes from the White House chiefly because there is little to tell. Mr. Wilson drifts along with a minimum of work and a maximum of rest and quiet.

### Solitary Man.

He is more solitary than ever. He holds few conferences, sees his cabinet officers rarely and transacts business in the sanctum without any outward evidence. His recommendations to congress are made up by his cabinet officers who are really running the government. Sympathy for the president is growing as he struggles to overcome obstacles of ill health and finish out his term. He is said to be in much better condition than a year ago and better able to function as head of the government than he was. But he is necessarily inactive. He had hoped to go to congress for a farewell address and a farewell plea for the League of Nations. His indomitable will remains with him. He thinks he will be able to go to congress. Will his physicians or his own will win out? Tomorrow the answer will be given.

### REGISTERED MAIL TAKEN.

Four pouches of registered mail were taken from a truck at a suburban Monon railroad station, according to a report to the police.

## EVANSTON HAS INSTRUCTOR OF "NEWLY WEDS"

### Baptist Preacher in Classic City Teaches Twenty Couples.

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 7.—(United Press.)—No home is complete without a boy and a girl. It takes more brains to run a home than to be a stenographer. A housewife has to have just as good a head on her as a business woman.

Rev. James Madison Stifter, pastor of the First Baptist church here, founder of a school for newlyweds, told this to the United Press today in explaining his reasons for starting the school.

"I am not advocating that every home should have 14 children," said Dr. Stifter. "But I do believe that every home should have a boy and a girl."

Stifter said he founded the school, not because he believes there is anything wrong with the American home, but because he wants more of them.

"There isn't anything more important in this crisis of American life than that the spiritual value of a home should be increased," he said.

"I am an American and believe in the American home. I don't believe the American home is equalled anywhere in the world. But I believe we ought to have more of them."

"Everybody ought to have a home. It should be a home that would keep husband and wife home instead of out seeking a good time."

"To keep them home there should be a boy and girl. It is not a home until they have two children."

Stifter said he would like to have every American woman realize there is nothing like a home.

"It takes more brains to run a home than to be a stenographer," he said. "A housewife has to have just as much brains as a business woman."

Stifter said that instead of girls going to work in the business world they should stay home and help their mothers.

"Girls study to be stenographers. I don't see any reason why they shouldn't study to be housewives," he said.

Stifter launched his school for newlyweds only a week ago. Twenty couples attended the first "class."

## TIME TO SOLVE BIG PROBLEMS BEFORE MEET

### Minister of Argentina Leaves For Home— Day's Program.

Geneva, Dec. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Plans for cooperation on technical organizations of the League of Nations by representatives of Argentina and former Russian states, though these states are not admitted to full membership in the league, were discussed by the assembly of the league here today. This was the principal item on the agenda, having been brought into prominence by the decision yesterday of the committee on the admission of the central states.

The assembly also continued the work of laying a working basis for the league which would enable it to function as efficiently as possible, pending the time necessary to get a clear interpretation of various matters and note the practical effects of the intricate system by which the assembly and council dovetail.

The most enthusiastic supporters of the league admit that there are problems in the covenant which seem, for the moment at least, beyond solution, since it is impossible to tell how present arrangements are going to work out. The general policy adopted seems to be to let time work out a solution of some of the problems.

This decision was reached by the committee on relations between the assembly and the council last night to apply this policy to the contested point as to whether the word "exclusive" should be eliminated from the second of the four general principles enunciated by the committee as a working basis for the league. This sentence reads at present:

"The assembly has no power to modify decisions coming within the exclusive competence of the council."

The committee decided to recommend that the whole paragraph be dropped from the report rather than prolong a discussion which might be fruitless.

Work in the typhus campaign now going on in Poland and plans looking to the welfare of children in Europe were also discussed today.

Announcement was made today that Honorio Pueyrredon, head of the Argentine delegation, which has withdrawn from the assembly of the League of Nations, will leave Geneva tonight. It was said at the Argentine headquarters this morning that the rest of the delegation would depart tomorrow.

### FIUME PEACE.

Rome, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Epoca from Fiume says an agreement with Gabriele d'Annunzio virtually has been concluded as a result of the visit of the special commission.

## SHORTAGES OF COAL ARE EXPLAINED

### Official Says No New Laws Are Needed Except Against Strikes.

In this, the third of a series of articles and interviews by leaders in business, labor and industry on legislation which congress should enact, J. D. A. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal Association, tells the views of the coal men. He believes that congress should not pass more laws to regulate the industry.

BY J. D. A. MORROW,  
Vice President The National Coal Association.  
(Written for the United Press.)  
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Washington, Dec. 7.—I notice some talk of need of legislation for the regulation of the coal industry. This is surprising and proceeds, I am sure, from failure to understand what legislation is now available for the protection of the public against interference with the sufficiency of coal supply for the nation.

There are some ten thousand soft coal mines open and shipping coal. These mines are fully equipped with underground haulage ways, ventilating systems, mechanical equipment and employ, so that they can produce some 100,000,000 tons yearly of bituminous coal. This is 30 per cent more coal than the country usually needs.

With 7,000 producers operating 10,000 mines in 26 different states, it is nonsense to talk about combinations among bituminous coal producers to resist production or put up prices. There are thousands of acres of coal deposits adjacent to railroads which can be opened at any time that the open market offers opportunity for profit. During the past year on one railroad more than one thousand new mines were opened. There can be no successful combination among producers for the restriction of production under such conditions. Moreover, the farmer can successfully combine to put up the price of wheat, corn, cotton or other agricultural commodities. You ask, then, what causes these periodical shortages of coal. Just two things:

**Poor Transportation.**  
First, some deficiency of transportation which, for a period makes it impossible to ship from the mines the tonnage of coal needed to meet current demands. That is a matter, it may be argued, against which the public should be guarded and protected, I agree. What is not generally understood, however, that this already has been done and the public now, through ample legislation, is fully protected against that kind of emergency. I refer to the Esch-Cummins law, the new transportation act.

**Big Coal Shortage.**  
On June 1 of this year the United States had a shortage of bituminous coal that it had ever before. It was in any year of which we have a record. We were far worse off than on June 1, 1917. We faced a very grave situation because the railroads, disorganized by government control and the switchmen's strike, was unable to ship more than about 9,000,000 tons of bituminous coal per week, when the country needed 12,000,000 tons per week. However, under the newly enacted Esch-Cummins law, the interstate commerce commission in cooperation with the National Coal association and the American Railway association, put into effect some practical service orders which applied to the business of handling soft coal to fill up the deficit to give consumers the reserve supplies they needed before winter and to restore conditions to normal.

Through the advantage afforded by the Esch-Cummins law, the country today instead of facing a national disaster, as it did in the beginning of the winter of 1917-18, is back to normal conditions of bituminous coal supply. Thus the Esch-Cummins law and the interstate commerce commission have been subjected to the severest possible tests of their sufficiency in the face of a grave transportation emergency and they have more than made good. Clearly, then, no more legislation is needed to protect the public against that kind of interruption in its coal supply.

**Strikes Interrupt.**  
Now the only other serious interruption to coal supply arises from strikes. This may come from strikes not in the coal industry at all, but among railway employees, dockmen, truck drivers, etc., as well as among coal miners. So far there is no protection to the public against that kind of interruption of its coal supply.

Let me say, therefore, that with the legislation now on the statute books, it is clear no further law is needed for the control and regulation of the production and distribution of coal. If any legislation is needed, as I have pointed out, it is legislation which will protect the public against the interruptions which come from strikes, whether at the mines, on the railroads, or

## POLICE LISTEN TO REPORTER'S STORY OF CLARA

### Newspaper Man Says He Talked to Missing Woman.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 7.—P. M. Ross, a local newspaper man, who last night sent out dispatches from here saying that he had conversed near San Antonio with Miss Clara Smith, sought in connection with the fatal shooting of Jake L. Hamon of Ardmore, Okla., was taken into custody by police early today, questioned for an hour and released.

Ross was detained at the request of Russell R. Brown, county attorney of Ardmore, who asked that his story be investigated and that Ross be held as a material witness if necessary.

The newspaper man was quizzed closely as to his alleged statements that he had met the woman after her motor car had broken down near San Antonio; that he had repaired the break and that she had given him a statement.

Captain James Duncan of the police department stated he was inclined to doubt the story.

Ross, according to the police, refused to tell the whereabouts of the young woman, asserting that he would go to jail first.

He told his questioners, it was stated, that he first apprehended Miss Smith on the streets of San Antonio, and that she tried to evade him by driving away in a large motor car. He said that he pursued her in a smaller car, but being unable to overtake her, hired a large service car and resumed the chase, catching her just outside the city limits.

The story told by Ross of his interview with Miss Smith, according to the police, followed somewhat her statements to E. W. Sallis of Dallas, the chauffeur who drove Miss Smith from Dallas to Cisco.

Ross, who is an employee of the San Antonio News, said he had heard in a hotel lobby last Saturday that Miss Smith was in San Antonio, and through acquaintance during his previous employment in Oklahoma, recognized her.

According to Ross, she declared she was willing to face any just judge or any jury of papers.

**Steal Widow's Papers.**  
Chicago, Dec. 7.—Four unidentified men forced an entry last night into the residence of the widow of the late Jake L. Hamon. The men seized a quantity of personal papers received for Mrs. Hamon during her absence at Ardmore, Okla. Actions of the men indicated that the seizure had been carefully planned, police said.

## BANK AT DIXON WILL BE Aired

### Affairs of Union State to Be Investigated in Next Thursday.

Dixon, Ill., Dec. 7.—The affairs of former Cashier E. J. Countryman and the Union State bank of this city will be aired in bankruptcy court here next Thursday. Over half a million dollars is involved, and grand jury action against some of the parties to the suit may impend.

Jesse Weyant of Dixon has been named receiver of the Union State bank in a petition filed by Andrew Russel, auditor of public accounts of Illinois.

The affairs of the bank are in a deplorable condition. Forgery of notes in many cases is charged in the state's petition on file in the Lee county circuit court, and noes for large amounts, claimed by the signers to have been paid long ago, are turning up every day for collection by banks in Chicago, which hold them as collateral.

### MOYER RESIGNS.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 7.—William H. Moyer, widely known prison reform worker, and since last August, superintendent of the Kentucky state reformatory at Frankfort, announces his resignation, effective Jan. 1.

## THE WEATHER

Fair tonight and Wednesday. Not much change in temperature with the lowest tonight about 25 degrees. Highest yesterday, 40; lowest last night, 8.

Wind velocity at 7 a. m., 7 miles per hour.

Precipitation, none.

12 m. 7 p.m. 7 a.m.  
yester. yester. today  
Dry bulb tem. . . . . 35 36 28  
Wet bulb tem. . . . . 33 33 27  
Rel. humid. . . . . 69 72 87  
River, stage 2.5, a fall of .2 in last 24 hours.

**River Forecast.**  
Only slight changes in the Mississippi will occur from Clinton to Muscatine.

J. M. SHERIER, Meteorologist.

## FULL TEXT OF WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

President Wilson's annual message to congress follows:

When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the president by the constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's.

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it," a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived, and with the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith, and the birth of the nation founded upon it, came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout: the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force; and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American, when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exertions to influence the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetuate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

**Democracy's Mission.**  
This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him, or which will destroy his equality with his fellows in the matter of rights and privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name, but without authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its strength by its ability to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

**Two Ways to Assist.**  
There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object. First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration—laws which secure the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nations, the nation which is struggling towards its right and towards its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The United States can not refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government to the same time and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the orders in council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the war of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

**Part II.**  
Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise. I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times, and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt, to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as business-like fashion as any other government.

It seems to me that the first step towards proving this is to supply

## SAYS WORDS OF LINCOLN, "RIGHT MAKES MIGHT" INDICATE U. S. SPIRIT

### WANT TARIFFS COVERING ALL FARM PRODUCE

### Protection Demanded By Farmers On "From Pea- nuts to Wool" List.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7.—(United Press.)—Demands for protective tariffs covering farm products from peanuts to wool, were demanded by delegates to the convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in session here today.

President J. R. Howard declared the sentiment from all sections of the country was solidifying behind a tariff program, though in the past the farmer has been regarded as a "free trader."

"Our tariff demands are not radical," Howard said. "All that we want is equality in tariff legislation as it pertains to industrial and agricultural products."

The proposed duty on foreign peanuts is not intended to make the bags at the ball parks smaller, but merely to afford protection for southern growers who turn much of their product into oil. They are now facing serious competition from foreign imports of vegetable oil.

Delegates from Michigan and California, the largest bean producing states, are clamoring for a duty on Japanese beans, contending that shipments from that country where labor is comparatively cheap are ruining the industry in this country. Canadian shipments of potatoes also are worrying American farmers. Canadian farmers can place potatoes on the Detroit market cheaper because of the freight rates than can the American producers in that city, Howard said.

Sheep producers are vigorously opposing shipments duty free of wool from Australia and meats from Argentina, claiming the sheep industry in the United States is endangered by this competition.

### Only by Inference Is Ref- erence Made to League or to Peace Pact.

Washington, Dec. 7.—(Associated Press.)—President Wilson's concrete recommendations to congress in his annual message today were:

Revision of the tax laws with simplification of the income and profits taxes.

Independence for the Philippines.

A loan to Armenia.

Economy in government appropriations and expenditures and creation of a "workable budget system."

Old storage and other laws affecting the cost of living and the federal licensing of corporations as recommended in previous messages.

Rehabilitation and training of disabled soldiers and sailors. The president did NOT endorse a bonus.

Nowhere did the president refer to the League of Nations or the peace treaty fight, except perhaps by inference in his opening when he quoted Abraham Lincoln's "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The message was sent to the two houses by messenger.

**Today's Program.**  
Washington, Dec. 7.—Receipt of President Wilson's annual message was the principal business before congress today although the program in both the senate and house called for the inauguration of actual legislative work. Whether the president would send his communication by messenger to be read separately in the two branches, or would appear in person and read it before the joint session, had not been definitely settled early today but because general impression was that the former course would be followed.

The senate calendar today called for debate on the bill for federal regulation of the meat packing industry, left over from the last session, but there was a possibility, it might go over until some future date. Senator Kenyon Republican of Iowa, one of the framers of the bill in reply to a request from Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois, for a postponement, said he would agree to the delay provided unanimous consent could be obtained for a vote on the measure by Jan. 8.

In the house legislation for the restriction of immigration was expected to be taken up, the bill prohibiting immigration for a period of two years having been reported out of committee yesterday. Numerous committees of both houses were expected to get down to work today which would keep most of them busy up to adjournment. Among these were several charged with investigating the conduct of various governmental activities.

## BOTH SIDES HOPE TO END IRISH WAR

### Disorders Impede Peace Negotiations for Final Settlement.

London, Dec. 7.—(United Press.)—Arthur Henderson, bearer of a peace flag, was to present Sinn Fein peace proposals to the British government today.

Henderson, British labor leader, came direct from Ireland where he talked with Sinn Fein leaders. Other important intermediaries hastened back and forth with peace messages. No flat declaration that a truce impends was made by authorities on either side but the atmosphere was clearer than in months.

At the same time there were indications that fighting will continue for the hour of the armistice, if it comes. The government continued to raid and arrest. Sinn Fein terrorists continued their campaign of ambush.

Last night a lorry load of police near Brandon was attacked in the darkness. The police hastily took cover, apparently without injury. They were rescued shortly afterward by soldiers.

The government pursued its policy of tracking down Sinn Fein leaders by surprising the Dublin corporation in the city hall and arresting six members. One of these was a member of parliament elected by the Sinn Fein.

The prisoners were taken to one of the internment camps nearby. Henderson expected to see Lloyd George today and it was believed the premier would arrange a meeting. The premier in Commons last night reiterated his cautious assertion that he was willing to discuss with any authorized and responsible persons the question that would bring peace to Ireland. He said he was trying to learn whether Father Michael O'Flanagan, vice president of the Sinn Fein, who asked him what the first step toward peace should be, was "the man on the bridge."

The home rule bill last night passed the committee stage in the house of lords when it was voted to eliminate the clause under which Ireland would be governed as a crown colony in case an insufficient number of Irish legislators refused the oath of allegiance.

## PAY ROLL RAISE OF \$5,000,000

### Federal Judge Alschuler at Wage Hearing in Chicago Makes Wage's Grant.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—(United Press.)—Request for a blanket increase in wages of from \$1 to \$2 a day by employes of packing companies were denied today by Judge Samuel Alschuler, arbiter in the dispute between packers and employes over wages. Judge Alschuler, however, granted some temporary increases to certain classes of workers which will amount to about \$5,000,000 additional wages which packers will have to pay this year.

Judge Alschuler granted all employes coming under the classification of "general plant workers" a temporary increase of 5 per cent up to \$25 retroactive to July 5, 1920, and ending Dec. 5. This award will really amount to a bonus to about 125,000 employes in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, East St. Louis and Sioux City.

The award will give each employe under that classification an average of about \$1.25 a week, over the period for which the increase was made effective. Each man will receive between \$25 and \$31.50 as his share of the award.

A minimum wage of 61 cents an hour, effective Dec. 6, was set for special classes of workers in the yards, such as electricians and shoe workers. A minimum wage of 57½ cents for machinery workers was set.

## FACES TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Lillian Woodcock, 36 years old, under two first degree murder indictments for the deaths of Thomas P. Broderick and Joseph F. Woodcock, her first and second husbands, respectively, went to trial in circuit court here today on the second charge. Both were shot and killed by Ursula Broderick, the defendant's daughter, who is now out on \$50,000 bond pending an appeal to the supreme court from a ten-year penitentiary sentence for killing Woodcock.

Woodcock was shot in April, 1919, the girl testifying she was defending her honor.

Broderick met his death, Oct. 6, 1916, and Ursula, then only 14 years old, was acquitted by a coroner's jury on her testimony that she shot to protect her mother whom she asserted, Broderick was beating.

Mrs. Woodcock was indicted with her daughter for Woodcock's death, the state contending they had plotted the murder, and in May, this year, the grand jury returned the second indictment against her.

15  
MORE  
SHOPPING  
DAYS  
TILL  
CHRISTMAS